

test ship to ascertain the policy of the United States government, which had notified the owners of the White Star liner Adriatic when that vessel arrived here soon after the beginning of the war with guns fore and aft that it would be well to dismount the forward guns.

A. S. Franklin, president of the International Maritime Union, wanted a conference today to Gustav Braun, secretary of the International Seamen's Union. Braun demanded that the men signed to man the St. Louis be paid a bonus of 75 per cent.

At the conclusion of the conference Braun said President Franklin declined to meet the demand for a war-risk bonus. The line is willing to pay 50 per cent. A mass-meeting of seamen has been called for Wednesday night.

PLANS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF UNITED STATES ARMY
WASHINGTON, March 12.—Under instructions from the President, the general staff of the United States Army is formulating plans for the increase and development of the United States Army in event of culmination of the present international crisis. While the President and his advisers are assured that even if the United States should find itself at war, the need for a vast army will not be immediate, at the same time the need for a modern army will arise as the situation develops, and it is the wish of the President that when the real need manifests itself the real army will be ready.

It is thoroughly well understood in Washington now that the organization of the United States Army for actual war will not be conducted on the basis of voluntarism. Such a system of organization is opposed by the general staff. The opposition is altogether unanimous, so far as the army is concerned. A modification of one or another of the plans now before the Secretary of War and the committee of the United States Senate, it is believed, will be adopted. It is possible that a compromise between the plans of the general staff which call for the development of a full army of approximately 1,000,000 men with a strength of 2,000,000 and the Chamberlain plan which is not quite so broad will be the outcome of present administration deliberations.

Meanwhile, the executive branch of the government is disposed to make haste slowly with its army plans. Public opinion is being sounded. Every editorial, conversational and editorial utterance on the subject is enjoyed the fullest scrutiny by the President's advisers. They want to know what the people want before proceeding.

The administration is loath to grant complete approval to a plan for universal military training and service which has not popular endorsement.

COMPLETE MOBILIZATION OF NAVY RECOMMENDED

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Mobilization of the complete fighting strength of the navy has been recommended by naval officials. The approval of President Wilson is required before orders can be sent calling out the reserves, assembling the naval militia, and releasing all active officers now on shore duty for sea service.

Immediate graduation of the first class of Annapolis would be included in the plan, in order to make up as far as possible the threatened shortage of officers.

In addition to mobilization of forces already enrolled in the militia or reserves, an active recruiting campaign would be necessary to supply the needs of military value with full complements. Officials believe they would have little difficulty in obtaining the men if mobilization were ordered.

STILL AT WORK ON PLANS TO SPEED UP NAVAL WORK

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Secretary Daniels today continued conferences with shipbuilders and manufacturers in his efforts to speed up naval construction to the maximum capacity of the American shipyards.

Probably within a week a point will be reached under which present construction can be hastened and new ships be laid down under the 10 per cent profit agreement.

VIEWS PRESIDENT'S WORDS AS "MORAL REFRESHMENT"

Mr. Wilson's Declaration of American Policy Lauded by French Ministers.

PARIS, March 12.—President Wilson's declarations of American policy have been a moral refreshment to France, said Albert Thomas, Minister of Munitions, to the Associated Press. "America comes forward toward the end of the war with the assertion of ideals of which the European peoples, and all the strain of combat, and the needs of suffering, and the determination for specific national aims, need to be reminded."

"France has been stimulated, cheered and supported by President Wilson's messages to Congress and by his inaugural address. His enunciation of the big things for humanity being decided in this war, to be supported, as they will be by deeds, has a great significance for us. I feel profoundly that this is so."

"What do you think are the immediate effects of the American rupture with Germany?" he was asked.

"The hour that America is actually in the war," replied the minister, "the flow of supplies will be resumed at full tide and will increase, and essential credits will be easy. That is the way it would seem now."

"The active cooperation of the United States in submarine chasing, in transport and in the supply of munitions and money would contribute enormously to shortening the war," said M. Thomas, and he added, "It would be an inspiring action for France to see an American contingent fighting on this side."

29,420,000 CALLS A DAY

Telephone System Plans to Spend \$50,000,000 This Year for Improvements.

NEW YORK, March 12.—A daily average of 29,420,000 telephone calls was recorded in 1916 by the Bell system, according to the annual statement of the company made public here today. It was announced that the pressure of business had been so great that it was planned to spend \$50,000,000 this year for improvements, as against \$46,000,000 last year. Total operating revenues for 1916 were \$264,600,000, an increase of \$20,151,000 over 1915.

The total gross income was \$75,000,000, an increase of 141 per cent over 1915.

The report of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, sent today from that of the Bell system, showed net earnings of \$44,743,256, an increase of \$5,625,889 over 1915.

Over the entire Bell system during the year there were added 1,541,776 miles of wire, bringing the total to 19,850,515.

MORE ARRESTS EXPECTED IN PLOT AT PHILADELPHIA

Lacking Official Orders, Search of Interned German Raiders Is Discontinued.

MAY LEAD TO COMPLICATIONS

Naval Officers Declare Examination Cannot Be Made Without Government Actually Seizing Ships, and This Would Be Act of War.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 12.—In the absence of official instructions from Washington, local Federal authorities discontinued the search of the interned German commerce raiders Friedrich and Kronprinz Wilhelm at the Philadelphia Navy Yard for explosives reported to have been smuggled to the vessels from outside sources, an investigation of which has resulted in the arrest of five persons.

Orders authorizing an examination of the ships were expected today, but up to a late hour had not arrived. Additional arrests in the alleged plot, which may approach a status international in aspect, are contemplated. Federal agents advised tonight.

According to naval officers at the local yard, search of the raiders cannot be made without international complications arising therefrom, unless the government actually seizes the ships, "and that in itself would be a declaration of war."

Frank Garbarino, special agent of the Department of Justice, in charge of the investigation, however, intimated that he did not hold this view. "I have my own opinion about that phase of the case," he said.

The status of the government's case against those arrested on Saturday and held for trial in the Federal courts on the charge of smuggling certain goods, including valuable chronometers, from the interned ships in violation of the customs laws, remains unchanged as to the facts which the authorities here officially have permitted to become public.

HENRY ROHNER ASSERTS INNOCENCE OF PLOT

Henry Rohner, president of the Henry Rohner Co., wholesale grocers of this city, one of the three principals in the alleged customs frauds, asserted his innocence today. He admitted that two of his chauffeurs, under arrest as witnesses, had hauled certain articles to and from the ships for Mrs. Helma Fischer, wife of Adelbert K. Fischer, president of the Schutte Koerting Company, machinists of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Fischer, who are said to be related to the government, are the other principals named by the government in the smuggling plot. With Rohner, they are at liberty under \$5,000 bail for trial at the June term of court.

Rohner declared he had the assurance of Mrs. Fischer that the boxes he removed from the vessels contained nothing detrimental to the government. He said the only articles he had taken to the raiders at the instance of Mrs. Fischer were some delicacies which she sent to friends of herself and husband, and grocery supplies ordered from his firm by officers of the interned ships for the crews comprising 350 men.

MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA WANTS CREWS REMOVED

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Formal request for the removal from the Long Island Navy Yard of the interned German commerce raiders Prinz Eitel Friedrich and Kronprinz Wilhelm, or their crews, was made personally to Secretary Daniels today by the Mayor of Philadelphia, on the ground that they constitute a menace to the safety of the city. The Mayor was told that transfer of the German crews already was under consideration, and that a suitable place for them was being sought. He also was assured that every precaution was being taken by the authorities to guard against the possibility of disturbance by the German sailors, and that they were under constant surveillance by the navy-yard authorities.

No official report of the arrest on charges of smuggling of some of the Germans has reached the department. Officials said they had heard informally, however, that several arrests had been made, and that rumors were current in Philadelphia that high explosives were being secretly taken aboard the ships.

It has been suggested that the interned crews be sent to some island army barracks, but none has been found available.

GERMAN EMBASSY IN FOR \$250,000

NEW YORK, March 12.—The German embassy "sundered" approximately \$250,000 on a little group of three men now under arrest here on charges of promoting a gigantic rebellion in India in the interests of Germany.

The men are Chandra Chakrabarty, Heramba L. Gupta and Dr. Ernest N. Sekuma.

This trio made their first complete report. The report would have been intensely interesting to Franz von Papen, former military attaché of the German embassy, and Wolf von Helldorf, now at the Bernstorff ship on route to Copenhagen, if it were poured into the ears of the Federal authorities here. These two officers were the custodians of the great sum devoted to German intrigue in this country.

The summary of the "report" follows: Chakrabarty received \$40,000. He expended it is estimated, \$45,000. He owns two handsome brookstone houses in New York.

Sekuma received it is estimated, \$100,000. He owns a 200-acre tract of land up-State, and also has considerable capital invested in a nerve preparation.

After a five-hour talk with Gupta, the Federal officials reached the conclusion that the German embassy had been "taken in" by the Indian plotters to the tune of about a quarter of a million.

And the only result, apparently, was the reduction of the German bankroll to vulgar fractions, feelingly remarked one Federal detective.

THEIR BAIL REDUCED FROM \$25,000 TO \$5,000

One result of the authorities' new viewpoint on the reduction of the bail of Sekuma and Chakrabarty from \$25,000 to \$5,000.

Gupta, the Columbia University student, was also held in \$5,000. Complaint was filed March 13 as the date for a hearing. The complaint charged the now familiar offense of organizing a military enterprise, Cap-

tain von Papen is named in the complaint as co-conspirator. The conspiracy began, it is alleged, on May 1, 1915.

"Von Papen at various times in 1915 gave the defendant large sums of money," avers the complaint, which is signed by Captain W. M. Olney. "To effect the object of the enterprise, Heramba L. Gupta went from this city in August, 1915, to the empire of Japan."

Gupta admitted having received from \$40,000 to \$50,000 from Von Papen. "But I did nothing," he protested. "I went to Japan, but was unable to accomplish anything."

The authorities are still looking for Hsu Cheng, the wily Chinese who was sent to the Orient, it is alleged, by Sekuma and Chakrabarty. Cheng, it is said, got a large roll of German money, married and then disappeared. Instead of going to China, the law in hiding in New York's Chinatown, it was rumored today.

WORLD NOTIFIED OF U. S. DECISION TO ARM VESSELS

(Continued From First Page.)

On German aims than for its value in restoring British prestige in the eyes of the Mohammedan world and the East generally. While it is recognized that the British misfortunes in Mesopotamia have had a serious influence on the prestige of the ruling power in India and Egypt, and while it is claimed that the capture of Baghdad will restore the balance, the chief gratification expressed is that the success of General Maude's expedition "has shattered the dream that Germans have indulged in for more than twenty years."

As one typical comment puts it: "The Germans' proud vision of an Eastern empire is dissipated before their eyes, the German route to the East is blocked, and the existing terminus of the Berlin-to-Bagdad railway has passed into British hands. To Orientals it will seem to sound the knell of German aspirations."

It also is contended that Turkey's value as an ally of Germany now is weakened, and that the fall of Baghdad crows the disasters which have already befallen Ottoman arms in other Asiatic theaters of the war.

It is pointed out that Baghdad will be a difficult city to hold under assault, as it has neither natural nor artificial defenses, and lies in an open plain. It is believed, however, that the Turks are so thoroughly routed that there is no present cause for anxiety, although it is admitted that they have shown in Armenia and elsewhere a considerable gift of bringing a victorious enemy to an eventual halt. Further developments are believed to depend upon the speed and effectiveness with which Anglo-Russian co-operation can be established.

TWO-THIRDS OF ARTILLERY IN HANDS OF BRITISH

LONDON, March 12.—After announcing the fall of Baghdad in the House of Commons today, Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said there was every reason to believe that two-thirds of the Turks' artillery had fallen into the hands of the British or had been thrown into the Tigris.

POLITICAL EFFECT WILL BE DEEPLY FELT

PARIS, March 12.—The morning papers comment at length upon the fall of Baghdad and dwell upon the political importance of the British success. The Figaro says:

"In respect to the European war as a whole, perhaps it does not matter much that the Turkish army has undergone a serious check in far-away territory; nevertheless, the political effect of the event will be deeply felt in Germany. The Baghdad-Bagdad line, the last of the dreams cherished by German megalomania, must remain a dream in the face of the realities. It is certain that hopes of its fulfillment were fostered by the government, and contributed largely to keeping up the spirits of the public."

The Petit Parisien says: "The Turks were thrown into the war forcibly by the committee of union and progress, which only maintained itself in power by terrorism. Will its prestige survive the Mesopotamian disaster?"

FRENCH REFUSED BY GERMAN FORCES

BERLIN, March 12 (via Sayville).—French troops this morning attacked the German positions south of Ripon, in the Champagne district, but were repulsed, says an official statement issued today by the German army headquarters staff. In the Alsace sector and in several districts along the River Aisne and in Champagne yesterday there was especially strong artillery firing.

BERLIN AND VIENNA SURPRISED BY CAPTURE OF BAGDAD

GENEVA, March 12 (via Paris).—The fall of Baghdad caused the greatest surprise in Berlin and Vienna, according to news received here from those capitals. Quite recently the Austrian and German papers announced that the Turkish re-enforcements sent from Europe, Baghdad could hold out indefinitely.

It is expected here that one of the early results of the occupation of Baghdad by the British troops will be the recall of all Turkish contingents fighting at the various fronts. Colonel Meyer, the military critic, writes in the Journal de Geneve:

"Under a new German army is constituted for a new campaign against the forces of General Maude. The territory will definitely remain in the hands of the English."

Rifat Pasha, the former Turkish ambassador at Paris, left here today for Constantinople. He says he considers the situation serious.

MAY BE WORTH COST

Vice-President Hopes Alarm of War Will Take This Country Away From Love of Money.

WASHINGTON, N. C., March 12.—"If the alarm of war will take us away from our great love of money and will bring us a little nearer to the God of our fathers it will be worth all it costs the American people," declared Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall, in an address here tonight.

AMERICAN FORCES LAND AT FIVE POINTS IN CUBA

No Evidence That Putting Ashore of Troops Is Beginning of Intervention.

THERE TO PRESERVE ORDER

Careful Not to Interfere With Conduct of Civil Government—Their Presence Apparently Arouses No Resentment on Part of Natives.

SANTIAGO, CUBA, March 12.—From his base at Guantanamo, Rear-Admiral Mayo, commander of the United States Atlantic Fleet, received reports today from at least five Cuban shore stations where American forces have been landed. From none of them, however, came any evidence that the putting ashore of the Americans was the beginning of intervention.

Five hundred marines and blue-jackets are in Santiago patrolling the city, while smaller detachments are doing similar duty in Guantanamo, Manzanillo, Nuevitas and at the El Cumbre Mine, a few miles from Santiago. The Americans have been careful not to interfere with the conduct of the civil government, with plans agreed upon by representatives of the government and those engaged in the industry. When women may be employed, equal pay for equal work is demanded without regard to sex.

Demand is made for clear differentiation in preparedness between military and police duty in industrial disputes. Whenever changes in the organization of industry are necessary upon a basis of efficiency, they shall be made in accordance with plans agreed upon by representatives of the government and those engaged in the industry. When women may be employed, equal pay for equal work is demanded without regard to sex.

Just what the situation is in the interior is not known by the Americans. The government advance forces, commanded by Pablo and Fausto Menocal, brothers of President Menocal, arrived today at San Luis, which was evacuated yesterday by General Comacho after brief fighting, in which there were several casualties. Rigoher Fernandez, with his force of rebels is about twenty miles north of Santiago. The Menocal brothers said they would await re-enforcements before advancing further. The banks here remain closed.

CUBAN GUNBOAT LEAVES FOR GUANTANAMO

The Cuban gunboat Matanzas, which had been at the mouth of the harbor for two days, left this morning for Guantanamo. She had not been permitted to enter Santiago by Commander Reginald R. Belknap, commanding the American naval forces.

Last night there was scattered throughout the city a circular purporting to have been signed by General Jose Juan, as the special representative of President Menocal. The circular called on loyal citizens to lay down their arms, promising clemency to those who did so, and direct punishment to those who continued to revolt.

Another circular received today was addressed by President Menocal to P. Merrill Griffith, the American consul here. It asserted that an election would be held in Oriente Province ten days after the Menocal troops were in possession of Santiago.

Apparently there is no resentment here against the presence of the Americans, who made it clear that they were in the city merely to preserve order.

Consul Griffith today induced three Conservative politicians to make themselves less conspicuous. Guillermo Mascara, candidate for Governor on the Menocal ticket; Colonel Alfredo Lora, president of the provincial council, and Ramon Ruiz, postmaster, had been imprisoned by the Liberals. They were released through the influence of the Americans. The Conservatives, encouraged by their appearance, crowded about until they assumed a mob-like appearance, causing Consul Griffith to suggest their temporary retirement or internment.

LABOR OFFERS SERVICES TO NATION IN TIME OF WAR

(Continued From First Page.)

Life. Those we represent wield the nation's tools and grapple with the forces that are brought under control in our material civilization. The power and use of industrial tools is greater than the tools of war, and will in time supersede agencies of destruction."

It then goes on to say that "whether we approve it or not, we must recognize that war is a situation with which we must reckon," and points out that the United States may be drawn into the European conflict at any moment.

FITTING THAT MASSES SHOULD TAKE COUNSEL

Attention is called to the fact that methods of modern warfare are far different from those of previous wars, and that "the nation's problems afford an opportunity for the establishment of a new freedom and wider opportunities. Modern war, the statement says, includes contests between workshops, factories, the land, financial and transportation resources, therefore, "it is fitting that the masses of the people of the United States should take counsel and determine the course they shall pursue."

"It is timely," it adds, "that we frankly present experiences and conditions which in former times have prevented nations from benefiting by the voluntary, wholehearted co-operation of wage-earners in war time, and then make suggestions how these hindrances to our national strength and resources may be removed."

"War has never put a stop for the necessity for a struggle to establish and maintain industrial rights. Wage-earners in war time must, as has been said, keep one eye on the exploiters at home and the other on the enemy threatening the national government."

"It is maintained to be a fundamental step in preparedness for the war to set its own house in order and establish at home justice in relations between men."

NEW OPPORTUNITIES TO EXPLOIT LABORERS

"Previous wars, for whatever purpose waged, are said to have developed new opportunities for exploiting wage-earners; labor being stripped of its means of home defense and robbed of the advantages, protections and guarantees achieved after ages of struggle. Wage-earners are declared at ways to have lost, regardless of the outcome of the wars. Since the masses perform indispensable service, it follows," the statement declared, "that they should have a voice in determining the conditions upon which they give service."

It then proceeds on behalf of the workers of America to make known "their beliefs, their demands and their purposes."

The demands include "the right in war times to be recognized as the defenders of wage-earners against the

same forces which in former wars have made national necessity an excuse for more ruthless methods."

Conditions of work and pay in government employment and in all occupations, it is asserted, should conform to the principles of human welfare and justice, and "whether in peace or war the government must recognize the organized labor movement as the agency through which it must co-operate with wage earners."

It is held that service in war time may be either military or industrial, and that both are equally essential to the national defense.

"We hold," the statement says, "this to be incontrovertible, that the government which demands that men and women give their labor power, their bodies or their lives to its service should also demand the service in the interest of these human beings of all wealth and the products of human toll property."

It also is held that if workers are called upon to give more exhausting service than their welfare warrants, that such service shall be only asked when accompanied by increased guarantees and safeguards and when the profits to employers shall be limited to fixed percentages.

Demand is made for clear differentiation in preparedness between military and police duty in industrial disputes. Whenever changes in the organization of industry are necessary upon a basis of efficiency, they shall be made in accordance with plans agreed upon by representatives of the government and those engaged in the industry. When women may be employed, equal pay for equal work is demanded without regard to sex.

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CABINET CRISIS IN FRANCE

Both Friends and Adversaries of Government Say Situation Cannot Long Continue.

PARIS, March 12.—The attacks of the opposition in Parliament have produced a situation of such a character that both the friends and the adversaries of the government admit today that it cannot continue.

The general opinion is that the opposition, which has been resorting to obstruction by refraining from voting, must overthrow the Cabinet and assume responsibility for solving the problems which form the basis for its attacks on the ministry, or else cease its attacks.

Deputy Petitjean, of Paris, will interpellate the Cabinet to-morrow the Journal says, on its general policy, opening the way for a comprehensive declaration by Premier Briand as to the position of the government.

The Paris Journal however, says it is doubtful whether a conclusive debate will take place to-morrow, or whether Cabinet changes will intervene, making to-morrow's session purely a formal one, pending a declaration from a transformed ministry.

AMUSEMENTS

Fine Concert Next Monday.

Under the local management of W. H. Betts, one of the finest concerts announced for Richmond in years will be given at the City Auditorium next Monday night, when the Philadelphia Orchestra will appear under the direction of Leopold Stokowski, its famous conductor. In addition to the orchestra, which is in itself more than enough to attract wide attention, the program will also include numbers by Beethoven, Brahms, the modern harmonies, who sang here a year ago with Geraldine Farrar.

"Intolerance" Returns Next Week.

The return engagement of D. W. Griffith's master screen spectacle, "Intolerance," at the Academy of Music all of next week, with daily matinees, promises to establish a season's record for business in that house. So great was the demand for seats during the former engagement that many of those desiring to witness the production were unable to gain admission. The management of the Academy arranged with Mr. Griffith to send his Philadelphia company here for an entire week to give every one another opportunity of seeing this attraction. Six months at the Liberty Theater, New York, twenty weeks in Philadelphia and long runs in Chicago, San Francisco, Pittsburgh and other cities testify to the popularity of the great creation of the author of "The Birth of a Nation."

Lyric's New Bill.

Three vaudeville acts and a dramatic playlet make up the Lyric's week-opening bill. They are: C-Holden and Graham, Shadow-graph artists, who do all the familiar interesting tricks.

Frank Parish and Peru. A pair of eccentric dancers who jumpers whose work drags until the act is nearly over, and finishes with a vim that saves the turn.

E-Fred Ford and Mildred Williams. A rube and a city girl, whose act runs away with the bill. There are several stories that bring the house down, and the woman, very buxom and pleasing to behold, possesses vocal accomplishments that are put to clever use.

F-Genevieve Cliff & Co., in "A Breath of Old Virginia." A dramatic sketch of unusual structure in which the heroic note hovers too close to the line that separates the sublime from the ridiculous to impress the audience with any degree of sincerity. Miss Cliff, cast as a well-bred young Virginian as Broadway fondly imagines it is spoken, and is guilty of other solemnities that in the beautiful speech of the Old Dominion, one can see in a high degree Blanesque and unreal.

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